An agricultural population as essential to a farmer as a head-light to a locomotive. There are times when safe speed is made without it; but in the uncertain darkness its steady light thrown for ahead reveals

obstructions and prevents many a wreck.

To the farmer, the light of other people's experience is of untold value, making the way clear when without it he might sigh over sickly looking crops and wonder whether it were better to put manure or a mortgage on his land. When I hear a man say "I can't afford to take a paper, I know the boundary lines of his fields are marked by tumble-down fences; that his barns and sheds have a shaky, shivery look; and that his cattle resemble the lean kine which Joseph saw in his dream. Often times a single suggestion or receipt is worth to him the price of his paper. On many farms there are corners or waste spots which a little labor would put under cultivation, thereby greatly improving the looks of the place. I would suggest that these farm-blemishes be subdued in the spring, and the proceeds of what is raised upon them be used to pay for good books and papers, and let at least one of the papers be devoted to agriculture.

Is Horse-Shoeing Uselessy

Sir George W. Cox in Frazer's Magazine estimates that the English custom of horse shoeing costs the nation annually as much \$42,000,000, which might be saved to she horses were allowed to go unshed. suotes authorities from Nenophon, who marched his horses unshod from Cunax. over the Armenian Highlands to the walls over the Armenian Highlands to the wall of Trebizond, down to the fire lancers of the present day, and contends that it is zafer, cheaper and better to let the lances go unshed over the hardest roads, and epecially in streets. He estimates that over twelve million dollars would be saved a the farmer's bills alone; and he calculate further that the working life of a hor-would be trebled by the change, so that horse which is now worn out at twelve years would live to twenty six. The flir ares seem somewhat startling, and hav hardly been sufficiently proved to be trust worthy. Meanwhile, it is said that a med ical man in Waterbury, Coan., has not pothose on his horses for two years, driving them winter, summer, spring and autum with bare feet without any trouble. Th doctor's theory is that nature has provide for the horse; that a horse can travel ove all kinds of roads; that the boof will be moist, and keeps the hoof properly spread and free from founder and other diseases

sant and Ashes for Antonnas

This sulject has been frequently dis cussed hitherts, especially the use of sal for farm stock. That all domestic aumals do better where they are constant supplied with salt I am perfectly satisfi-from experience and long observation. To only ease where salt seems to do injury where cattle have been long without it and then giving to them all they are in clined to consume. I am willing to own that it is temporarily injurious, not because the article is of itself bad, but because of taking too much at one dose. The proper way to feed salt is to place it where the stock can go to it as they please and take what they are inclined to eat. Never mix it with their food, so that they are compelled to take it whether they wish it of not. More and better butter can be made from the milk of a cow when she has her free supply of sait than from one entirely deprived of it, or having an irregular so, he cream. Nature requires salt as an aid in preserving health. It assists in diges-tion as well as in many other ways which I need not here mention. For cattle at pasture lumps may be laid in any convenient place where a board can be fixed to shelter from the rain and still allow the stock free access. At the barn the lumps an be placed under the shed or in some stock seem to require an alkali as well, and that is most conveniently supplied in wood ashes, which horses, cattle, sheep and swine will greedily devour when they have an opportunity. These should also be sup-plied where the stock can have access to them as desired. The ashes should be from good sound wood, and kept dry.

When desirable to keep cattle at pasture and there is no shed to shelter the ashes and salt, a convenient trough may be fast ned between two posts, on top of which are fastened two planks or boards as a oof to shelter from rain. The posts should se long enough so that the trough may be sighteen or twenty inches above the ground and there must be room above between it and the roof to allow of free access to the salt or ashes. This answers for all stock except sheep and swine, which can have the troughs lower. I believe that if a constant supply of salt and ashes is provided where all kinds of stock can have access to them, very much less disease would be known among farm stock; I have neve knowu bots, colic or worms in where whes and salt were thus furnished -- Cor. Lountry Gentleman

Robins and Strawperries.

The robin gets its name from its relation to the strawberry bed. We believe the naturalists and philologists are agreed upon this point. Some very earnest champions, but only of the theory of design in everything, but also of a man's ability to discover every time what the design is, contend that the red breast of the bird is given it as a protection, like the white of the snew plarmigan or the autumn brown of the partridge, so that when at work among the red berries its color will prevent its detection.

This works up neatly, but we doubt it. It is the theory of the philosopher in his closet, not of the gardener in his paradise. The fact is, there is a certain previousness in the temperament of the bird that prevents it from waiting for the red berries, which has a tendency to weaken this other-wise clever conclusion. The owner of the strawberry plants, as the crop approaches maturity, surveys the bed with no little pride, notes the earliest and most promis-ing plants, and decides that the next day he will pick a cupful for a taste. But that very day the robin drops down among the immature fruit, regardless of any question of the fitness of colors, and clears off everyof the fitness of colors, and clears off everyit. If the supply is a little scant he eats off some of the entirely hard ones and throws them about, "just for greens," as they say. On the other hand, if the supply is too liberal, after he has eaten his fill he goes about puncturing the rest, slashing them to pieces with his beak.

On the first day this is a disappointment to the cultivator; by the third day, it is a real annoyance; on toward the middle of the second week it is an unbearable out-

A shad not is very different from a robin. A robin takes only the strawberry, where-as the net takes everything. Before you get it all spread out, it has caught around oat-buttons, sleeve-buttons, scarf-pin, and hoe-buttons, and anything else it can grab, shoe-buttons, and anything else it can grab, and the first result of your experiment is to find yourself considerably involved, as they say when a man runs away. In this case, however, you are so involved that there is no running. When it is unwound, you finally do spread the net over your plants preparatory to stretching it on a frame. It settles quietly down and the work is about done. At last you give a work is about done. At last you give a hearty pull and lift the net off the ground. It comes, but it still has the same charac-teristics that made it grab every button you had. In each mesh is either a berry or a blossom. Thinking they will shake out you pull still harder. Suddenly they start, and before you realize it, you have There they lie, from red berry to white dower, the whole harvest cleaned right off. Thus the net is more thorough than the obin, but they each work to the same result.

For us in the city, therefore, it is a choice of evils. If we insist upon pretending to raise berries, we must decide between cultivating shad nets or robins. The berry business is a mere disguise for these other industries. There are reasons why it is better to let the net alone and attend only to robins. The former are rather rank in flavor. The more you handle them the more the unpleasant side of the fish business suggests itself. Not so the robin. It is a real delicacy. The thing to do is to realize the true worth of the bird. We must dispose of senti-ment as the robin does of the berrieswallow it. The fact is there is nothing bet ter on the table than a good plump robin, and there is no more reason why we should rebel against killing robins, than telephone to the market for a pair of "broiled" chick-ens. A bird's a bird for a that. We must come to regard the berry crop as a it but its fruit, that is, the lemon itself. means to an end. It is like grain on a stock farm. It fattens the animals. That is the whole of it. There is no call to vorry about lost fruit, if only by and by we rejoice over birds that are gathered The time will come when people will real ze this, and one robin pot-pie will balance a good many lost strawberry shortcakes So long as we try to raise trees and birds and berries, one of the crop is doomed to fail. Our duty is to harvest what is left.—
Charles Dudle Warner.

Vaine or the Wren in Destroying

The observations I have been able to make during a residence of several years on a farm have convinced me that the common house wren is really one of our most valuable birds, not perhaps, from what they have done, but from the possibilities wrapped up in their diminutive bodies. They are quite as social as the purple mar-in or the bluebird, and greatly surpass ither of these in the rapidity with which they increase. I began several years ago to provide them with nesting places in the vicinity of my buildings. Sometimes I fastened the skull of a horse or ox, or a small box, in a tree top. But latterly I have made it a practice every spring to obtain thirty or forty eigar boxes for this purpose. If the box is long and large, I put a partition across the middle, and nake a hole through into each apartment It is very seldom that these boxes are not occupied by one of these little families. In most instances two broads are annually reared in each nesting place. One of my boxes last season turned out three brood of young wrens-six little hungry birds each time, or eighteen in all. I think a cigar box never before did better duty The lamented Robert Kennicott stated that a single pair of wrens carried to their young about a thousand insects in a single day. Like all young, rapidly growing birds, they are known to be voracious eat ers, living entirely upon insects. The point upon which most stress may be laid is this That by providing them with nesting places in our gardens, orchards or grounds and not allowing them to be caught by cats or scared away by boys, we may have scores, if not hundreds of them about u during most of the time in which insects are destructive. They undoubtedly return to the same localities year after year Last season I had about thirty of these nesting boxes, and all but two or three which were not favorably located, were oc cupied. My crop of wrens could scarcely have been less than one hundred and titly and the old birds filled the air with most when they were not on duty in building their nests or feeding their young. I in tend to put up at least a hundred of these nesting-boxes in my orchards and groves, and I have no doubt I shall be repaid a hundred thousand fold for the little labor it costs. As long as they come back so regularly every year and in constantly in-creasing numbers, and serve me so well. I shall do all in my power to protect and en-courage them. And I am of the opinion that when one species of social, useful birds can be made to congregate in such musual numbers, others will come also But the hardiness, sociability, love of the locality where it is reared, and wonderfor fecundity of the house wren, render it is my judgment, one of the most valuable of insectivorous birds

Codling moths fly and do not crawl up the trunks of trees. The females of canker worms are wingless and crawl up the trees on warm days in winter and early spring to deposit their eggs.

Hiccough affects some persons very per-sistently, and where a simpler remedy does not check it, a half tenspoonful of nitre in a half tumbler of water is recommended as an instantaneous remedy

Catalpa timber being imperishable under Catalpa timber being imperishable under or lying on the ground, it can be used for the following purposes, to-wit: railroad ties, teregraph poles, fence posts, grape-vine posts cate posts, hop poles, lumber for canoes, skiffs, boats, ships, shingles, weather-boarding, cooperage, water-tanks, framing timber for bridges, piles, the manufacture of railroad cars, lumber for sidewalks, pumiestocks, undertakers' stock walks, pump-stocks, undertakers' stock,

We are well satisfied from experiment that rolling (should the weather be dry.) after planting corn is advantagous in se-curing the germination of the seed. The best stand of corn we have ever raised was not sown until June 10, and the land was rolled with a heavy iron roller after plant-ing. The earth is thus brought in close contact with the kernel and the radicle (rootlet) finds support as soon as it emer-ges from the seed.—Ruret New Yorker.

Recent geological investigations are thought to establish the fact that the eastern part of Kansas, a part of Nebrasks, southern Iowa and northern Missouri, were once covered by a fresh water lake which received numerous rivers and smaller streams from the outlying regions.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Womanly Modesty.

Mic. loves the mysterious. A cloudless sky and a full blown rose leaves him unmoved; but the violet which hides its the moon when emerging from behind a cloud, are to him sources of inspiration and of pleasure. Modesty is to merit what shade is to a figure in painting—it gives boldness and prominence. Nothing adds more to female beauty than modesty. It sheds around the countenance a halo of light which is borrowed from virtue. Botnists have given the rosy hue which ting is the cup of the white roses the name of the "maiden blush." This pure and deli-rate hue is the only paint Christian virtue should use. It is the richest ornament. A woman without modesty is like a faded dower diffusing an unwholesome odor, which the prodent gardener will throw from him. Her destiny is melancholy, for it terminates in shame and repentance. Beauty passes like the flower of the albe which bloom and die in a few hours; but modesty gives the female charms supply the place of the transitory fresh-

Lemons.

The following concise account of the properties and uses of the lemon is taken from an exchange. The facts contained are well worthy to be borne in mind, for few people are acquainted with the various ways in which this most useful fruit may be employed with benefit.

The lemon is a native of Asia, although it is cultivated in Italy, Portugal, and in the south of France. In Europe, however, it seldom exceeds the dimensions of the smallest tree, while its native state is to

grow over ninety feet in height.

Every part of this tree is valuable in medicine, though we rarely employ any of

And every one knows how to employ this, as in lemonade: To squeeze the juice into cold water, this is the shortest way, or to cut into slices and let soak in cold water; or to cut into slices and then boil it: either way is good. Lemonade is one of the best and satest drinks for any person, whether in health or not. It is suitable in all stomach diseases, is excellent in sicknesscases of jaundice, gravel, liver complaint oflammation of the bowels and fevers.

It is a specific against worms and skin complaints. The pippins crashed may also be used with water and sugar as a drink. Lemon juice is the best anti-scorbatic remedy known. It not only cures the discase, but prevents it. Sailors make a daily use of it for this purpose. A physician suggests rubbing of the gums daily with non juice to keep them in a healthy

podition. The hands are also kept clean, white soft and supple by the daily use of lemon instead of soap. It also prevents chilblains. Lemon is used in intermittent fevers mixed with strong, hot black tea or roffee, without sugar. Neuralgia may be sured by rubbing the part affected with a emon. It is valuable to cure warts, and to kill dandraff on the head by rubbing the roots of the hair with it. In fact its uses are manifold, and the more we employ it externally the better we shall find ourselves. Natural remedies are the best, and nature is our best doctor, if we would only listen to it. Decidedly rub your hands, head, and gams with it, and drink lemon ade in preference to all other liquids. An other use to which they may be put is the flavoring of strawberries. We are in the habit of enting strawberries with cream juice of an orange, etc. Now the way to make them harmless is to cover them with a very large allowance of powdered sugar and then squeeze over them one, two three lemons according to the quantity The lemon juice brings out the strawbers flavor better than any thing else, and it acidity is counteracted by the large quantity of sugar. The lemon jurce should hin the same proportion as the creem would be in the place of which it is used

Light Tea Cake.—One cup sugar; two eggs; sno-half cup melted butter; one and one-fourth cups milk; two teaspoons cream of tartar; one teaspoon soda; flour t make a stiff batter. It will bake in twenty minutes if the oven is hot.

will bake in twenty fainutes if the oven is not.

Kentucky Corn-Cakes.—Take one quart of corn meal and two tablespoonfuls of common wheat flour (not prepared); add salt to taste, and mix thoroughly with a sufficient quantity of buttermilk to form a batter. Next make a heaping tablespoonful of lard, stir it with the batter well, and bake on a hot griddle, pouring them thin. By this recipe the full flavor of the corn meal is obtained, unmixed with the taste of molasses, which many records deem necessary to lasses, which many people deem necessary to cause the cakes to bake brown.

Corn Fritters .- One teacupful of milk, three eggs, one pint of green corn grated, a little sell, and as much flour as will form a batter. Beat the eggs, the yolks and whites separate. To the yolks of the eggs add the corn, salt, milk, and flour enough to form a batter; beat the whole very hard; then stir in the whites and drop the batter, a spoonful at a time, into hot lard, and fry them on both sides of a light-

Ten Biscait.—One quart of flour; two heap-ing tablespoonfuls lard; two cups milk (nor milk, if you can get it); one terspeenful soda, and two of cream of tarter; one saltspeen selt and two of cream of tartar; one saltspeen selt. Sift the cream of tartar into the flour; then put in the salt, then the lard, rubbed lightly through the flour with the hands; next the soda, dissolved in a little of the milk; then, as rapidly as possible, the rest of the milk. Knead all together as fast as you can, roll out lightly, and cut into cakes at least half an inch thick. Bake in a mick over. in a quick oven.

Saft Builed Eggs.—Instead of boiling three minutes in steaming het water, as is usually done, put them in one of the metal egg-boilers in common use on the breakfast-table, or in a covered bowl; cover them with boiling water, and let them stand three minutes; pour this off and water with with weather the control of the cover them with sold and the cover them with sold the cover the c and refill with more boiling water, and let them remain five minutes longer. Another way is to put them in cold water and let it come to a boil, put them in cold water and let it come to a but, which will be in about ten minutes. The white and yolk will then be of the consistency of custard. Still another way is to put them in boiling water and remove the pan it once from the fire. Let the eggs remain in the water five nainutes, and they will be cooked as if boiled two and a half minutes, but will be far more delication.

Out Ment in the Household .- In Great Britain, children of all ranks are raised on an oat mea diet alone, because it causes them to grow strong children of all ranks are raised on an oat meal diet alone, because it causes them to grow strong and healthful, and no better food can possibly be found for them. It is also quite as desirable or the student as for the laborer, and for the selicate lody as for her hard-working sister; indeed, all classes would be greatly benefited by its use, and dyspepsia, with sil its manifold annoyances, can be kept at a distance. Oatmeal is more substantial food, it is said, than veal, pork, or lamb, and quite equal to beef and mutton, giving as much or more mental vigor; while its great desideratum consists in one's not becoming weary of it, for it is as welcome for breakfast or tea as is wheat or Graham bread. It can be eaten with syrup and butter, as hasty yndding, or with cream and sugar, like rice. It bespecially good for young mothers upon whose nervous forces too great a demand has been made, and they lose the equilibrium of the system and become depressed and dispirited. Oatmeal requires to be cooked slowly, and the water should be beiling hot when it is stirred in.

Preparations for Receiving Melville

Preparations are being made by na-val officers in Washington and New York for the reception of Chief Engineer Melville, who, it is expected, will arrive in New York next week. Chief Engineer Charles H. Loring, of the New York navy yard, is at the head of the reception committee. When the approach of the ressel bearing the engineer of Arctic fame is announced, a government vessel, with the reception committee aboard, will proceed down the bay to meet the party, and escort them to the harbor, and thence to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where the reception will take place. Upon the arrival of Melville at Washington his friends and naval officers will prepare to receive him with all due honors.

A gentleman who, in a public meet ing, was telling that he was eighty-one years old and had not been an abstainer from liquors, was interrupted by the remark: "You would have been a hun-dred by this time if you had."

Hon. P. T. Barnum strongly indorses St. Jacobs Oil for pain. His combination and artists ul! use it.

No degree of knowledge attainable by man is able to set him above the want of hourly assistance.

Judge W. T. Filley, of Pittsfield, this state, was cared of severe rheumatism by St. Jacobs Oil.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

No evil propensity of the human heart is so powerful that it may not be subdued by discipline.

Hard Lumps in Breast,

Dr. R. V. Pirnor, Buffato, N. Y.: Dear Sir

—I wrote you some time ago that I thought I
had a cancer. There was a large lump in my
bread as large us a wallad and had been there
four months. I commenced taking your
"finiden Medical Discovery," "Favorice Proser piton" and "Paners" in dun, and the lump

Your gratefully, Yours gratefully, MRS. R. R. CLARK,

Shallow men believe in luch; strong men

Became Sound and Well.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D.: Dear Sir—My write, who had been ill for over two years, and had tried many other medicines, became round and well by using you "Favorite Prescription." My nisce was also sured by its use, after sey eral physicians had failed to do her any good.

Yours truly Yours truly, THOMAS J. METHVIN, Hatcher's Station, Ga.

Every time you avoid doing wrong you in-crease your inclination to do right.

No Trouble to Swallow

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets" (the original "little liver pills") and no pain or griping. Cure sick or bilious headache, sour stemach, and cleanse the system and bowels. 25 cents a

The person who is good for making excuses is seldem good for anything eise.

ON THE COMPLEXION.

Without going into any aesthetic raptures in regard to personal beauty, it must be almitted by all, that a pure and clear complexion often makes up for plain features, while a rough and sallow skin, or freekly face, mars the most peafect Grecian prefile that was ever moulded from Nature's art gallery; but when a fresh, clear, transparent, and brilliant complexion is combined with a classical pleasing countenance, lustrous eye, and graceful form, the mind becomes enraptured with the beau tiful association, and "how lovely" is the involuntary exclamation made by all who gaze upon this rare combination of nature's choicest gift to the human family. A clear complexion is a living evidence of pure blood and sound health; and although there are many who try to improve the complexion by extraneous means, it is of little or no use, upless the seat of life has been reached, and the blood purified; in fact, art must be abandoned, and nature resorted to. All, therefore, who are anxious to possess a white, soft and sme oth skin, with that peachy bloom so much admired, must not depend upon cosmetics, powders, or paints; their object should be to get the blood purified, which can be done easily, speedily, and safely, by Nature's own restorative, Burdock Blood Bitters, which gives a healthy tone to the system, and a fair complexion to the countenance.

FARRAND, WILLIAMS & CO., Wholesale Agents, Detroit Mich.

The love of glory can only create a hero; the contempt of it creates a great man.

A Baptist Minister's Experience.

I am a Baptist Minister, and before I even thought of beins a clergyman, I graduated in medicine, but left a lucrative practice for my present profession, 40 years ago. I was for many years a sufferer from quinsy; "I-HOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL cured me." I was also troubled with hour sciess, and Thomas' Eelectric Oil always relieved me. My wife and child had dipitheria, and "Thomas' Eelectric Oil cured them," had if taken in time at will cure seven times out of ten. I am confident it is a cure for the most obstinate cold or cough, and if any one will take a small teaspoon and half fill if with the Oil, and then place the end of the spoon into the head by suffling as hard as they can, until the Oil falls over into the throat, and practice that twice a week, I don't care how offensive their head may be, it will clean it out and cure their catarrh. For deaf nees and earache it has dene won-ers to my certain knowledge. It is the only medicine dubbed patent medicine that I have ever felt like recommending, and I am very anxious to see it in every place, for I tell you that I would not be without it in my house for any consideration. I am now suffering with a pain like rheamatsmin in my right! limb, and nothing relieves me like Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

DR. E. CRANE, A Baptist Minister's Experience.

Eclectric Oil. DR. E. F. CRANE, Corry, Pa.

Too much sensibility creates happiness; too

A Good Square Meal

Is toe often followed by a disordered stomach, symptoms of dyspopsia or indigestion. Every mi-crable dyspopsia in the land should know that he can be cured by a timely use of EUR-DOOR BLOOD BITTERS. Price \$1,00.

Modesty is worth what chadows are in painting; she gives to it strength and relief.

No Matter What Happens

You may rest assured that you are safe in be-iour specific cured by Phonas' Equicornic Oil in all cases of rheumatism, neuralgis, toothachs, etc. One trial only is necessary to prove its efficacy.

We must learn to submit with grice, to

Is your har falling out or your scale diseased? Carsoline, a dectorized extract of petroleum, as now improved and perfected, is fast the criticle you need. Boy a bottle, and, like thousands who are using it all over the land, you will value it as the choicest of all logist prejuryations.

The mind is like a trunk. W-ii packed it colds almost averything; if ill packed next to

Rescued From Death.

William J. Congulin of Somerville, Mass. says: "In the fall of 1876 I was taken with BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS, followed by a series congo. I lost my appealie and disch, but was confined to my best In 1877 I was according to the hospital. The doctor said I bad a hole in my lung as big as a half d bar. At me time report went around that I was dead. I gave on hope, but a friend took mass of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when to my surprise, I cummenced to a bottle, when to my surprise, I commenced to feel 'etter, and to day I feel better than for

three years past.

I write this hoping every one afflicted with disc-sed lungs will take DR. WILLIAM HAIL'S SALSAM, and be convineed that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. I can positively say it has dene more good than all the cher medicines I have taken since my sick-The Enquirer of Cincinnati says:



Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Cout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,

Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals Sr. Jacons Otto a serie, serve, simple and cheep Externa-mody A trial entails but the comparatively also cuttay of 50 Cents, and every one sittering to pain can have cheep and positive proof of its

D BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE. .. VOGELER & CO.



THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE

STATE FAIR, at JACKSON.

Look out for it. Send to me for price. Geo. W. Hill, - Detroit, Mich. RUPTURE



the dignstive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appe-tite, Prostration of Fital Powers and Impatence,

A Fair Exchange.

Will you exchange a chronic case of Dyspepsia, or agree to break up a Bil-ious Temperament—to give your torpid Liver activity, and thus strengthen your Digestion, regain energy, comfort, health and spirits, all for 75c? A single bottle of ZOPESA will do this. A few deses surprise those who try Zopesa. For Biliousness and Dyspepsia in their many forms Zopesa is a Panacea, and is warranted to cure them. It acts speedily and pleasantly.

IT'S EVERY ONE'S DUTY-To imrove the opportunities presented for health, cheerfulness, and comfort. See to it, that Zopesa is used in your family for Dyspepsia and Biliousness. It is guarantee to remove them.

IT STIRS-The dormant energies by aiding digestion and giving the Liver new life. ZOPESA (from Brazil)cleanses the system of all impurities. Try a 10 ent sample.

D. D. MALLORY & CO.



YOUNG MEN I you want to marn telegr

Cousiness in Cologo Journal - Sea Sea Cologo Cologo Cologo Cologo Journal - Sea Cologo Journa



BEFORE TAKING.

tof the modes, by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINECO., Buffalo, N. Y.,
account of counterfein, we have adopted the Yei
Wrapper; the only greathe. Guarantees of cure
by Farrant Wittams & Co. Betroit. Mich.

ILLIARD TABLES.

Hen to for our prices an illustrated catalogue SCHULENBURG MFG CO. DETROIT, MICH

10 lbs. Good Black or Mixed, for \$1 10 lbs. Fine Black or Mixed, for \$2 10 lbs. Choice Black or Mixed, for \$2 end for pound sample, 17 cts, extra for post then get up a cmb. Choicest Tea in the work argest variety—Pleases everybody—Oliset louse in America.—No chromo—No Humbu straight braness—Value for money. OB'T WELLS, 42 Vesey St., N. V., P.O. Box 1282

Po you wish to obta, mood sha paid Paients? then write to or call paid apon Thes. S. Sprague Paid apon Thes. Send to part the paid apon These Paid THRESHERS

Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., N. Y. NOT FAIL

and vigor to the aged and infra